

# The Hawaiian Star

DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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GEORGE F. HENSHALL .....MANAGER

FRIDAY, .....MARCH 12, 1909

## DAMNABLE MEASURE.

Senator Coelho's bill to revise the law relating to the practice of medicine and surgery hands over hopeless cases—those so declared by doctors,—to any Tom, Dick or Harry for treatment. It might be called, in view of one gruesome possibility it suggests, "An Act to Facilitate Graveyard Insurance." According to the bill any thing who gained control over an insured subject doomed by a doctor could put the "case" under a kill or cure treatment, with soft pedal for the cure, and hasten the maturity of the policy. Heirs of criminal instinct also would find in Coelho's measure ready relief from invalid ancestors in law.

## IS OUR CLIMATE CHANGING?

Is our climate changing? There is quite a widespread impression among old-timers, including many Hawaiians, that the local climate is becoming cooler. It is interesting to speculate upon possible changes in ocean currents as a cause for this. It is easily possible to conceive slight geological changes which would send colder ocean currents here and greatly affect our climate. Possibly some such change is taking effect as the years go by. The temperature records, as far as they exist, do not seem to show it, however.

## SUPERFLUOUS HOLIDAYS.

Useless public holidays should be fought by the business community. They could be rendered comparatively innocuous by ignoring them. Even if the courts and public offices close, let all private business doors remain open. Birthdays of dead Hawaiian kings and illustrious American statesmen, save that of the Father of His Country, can be fitly celebrated in the evenings. In the meantime Hawaii can be saved from the burden of additional public holidays by either the Senate or the Governor and two-thirds of either house.

Better to cut down the present schedule than lengthen it. The eleventh of June is now a dead one and ought to be buried. There is naught left it but Sunday school picnics and these can wait twenty-three days for the Fourth of July.

Too many holidays are injurious most of all to the working people, who can ill afford the loss of wages and the waste of wages in festivity. Cut them out.

With forty million gallons of water in the Nuuanu dam, the investigating legislators had better equip themselves with diving suits.

The world moves very fast. It is but a few years since wireless telegraphy was a wonder and successful test messages were big events. Now we hear as an every day matter from steamers a thousand miles or so away. Such messages no longer attract attention. Perhaps it won't be long before we shall begin to get equally indifferent to flying machines. The "garage" for flying machines has already made its appearance in Europe, and aerial travel is growing very rapidly. How long will it be before we shall be prepared to welcome airships from overseas?

Almost coincident with the retirement of President Elliot of Harvard was the resignation of President J. B. Angell of Ann Arbor. President Angell is over 80 years of age and has been president of the Michigan university for 38 years, during which he has helped it to grow from a small institution into one of the greatest American universities. The retiring president tried to resign several years ago, but was persuaded to hold on. This time he insisted, and with many high compliments for his services, the regents accepted the resignation, and made him chancellor.

The problem about to be undertaken, of bringing immigrants here from Europe under the bill which the House yesterday approved, is a very difficult one. But the unfortunate experiences of the past really do not argue against the plan, but rather tend to insure more care than ever in the selection of those who are to come. The importation of a lot of unsatisfactory immigrants does not do any good to anyone, so that those who talk about intentions to fill the islands with the "scum" of Europe or any other place are hardly worth listening to. It will not pay to import at all,—as in one or two cases in the past it didn't pay,—unless those who come prove to be good material after they get here. The experiences of the past will profit much in the choosing of the immigrants now to be encouraged.

## THE SENATE

(Continued from Page One.)

Order of the day brought this bill directly up for action.

Moore moved that the title pass. President Smith asked him if he did not mean the enacting clause, and the mover corrected his motion accordingly.

McCarthy moved an amendment to make the Legislature instead of the Senate, as the bill blunderingly put it, do the enacting. This carrying he moved that the enacting clause be amended pass second reading.

Kalama again called for the ayes and

noes and the vote showed Quinn with the mask off, the bill passing with two added to its support from yesterday. This was the vote:

Ayes—Baker, Brown, Coelho, Harvey, Makela, McCarthy, Moore, Quinn, Robinson, Woods—10.

Noes—Chillingworth, Fairchild, Kalama, Knudsen, Smith—5.

Chillingworth again suspended his vote on first call.

McCarthy moved that the third reading be deferred until 2 p. m. of Wednesday next. Carried.

House bill relating to the manufacture of pot passed third reading 15-0. House holiday bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Robinson was granted leave of absence until Tuesday.

Chillingworth stated that the Nuuanu dam committee would visit the works this afternoon.

At 10:30 recess was taken till 2 p. m.

## THE HOUSE

(Continued from Page One.)

It was costing exorbitantly to connect with sewers, as it was, and the Board of Health was compelling poor people to connect with the sewer.

WASHERMEN ARE BLUFFERS.

Rice moved that the bill pass. It was not that the poor would suffer. He had looked over the lists of those who had not paid their sewer rates, an indebtedness to the Territory amounting to \$58,000 and he had found therein the names of many who were well able to pay their sewer rates, but just bluffed the government out of the dues. Rice mentioned the Sanitary Steam Laundry as one of these well-to-do bluffers, this concern owing the government \$1,100. Sing Hing Co. whoever they are, owes \$450; and there were lots of others well able to pay but who wouldn't if they could get out of it.

WATER OR WASHINGTON.

Castro believed the measure a most unjust proposition. Here was actually a scheme to cut off a man's water, even if he had paid for it, if he failed to pay his sewer rates. Such a move off, would have good action against able and any man who had paid his water rates, and whose water was cut off, would have good action against the Territory. It was a Washington, for the people would take such a glaring wrong to the highest court in the land. It was a hold-up, a downright hold-up, what was more, the Territory had no right to deprive a citizen of the use of the necessities of life. If the fees could not be enforced in a civil manner, without cutting off a man's main necessity, water, it was time that a lawyer was put in the attorney general's office.

LUXURIOUS SEWERS.

Rice asked if Long did not consider the charge made for sewer rates to be a just charge.

Long stated he did not pretend to know about this but he did know that the sewer system was a luxury.

Rice believed, if the bill passed, the sewer rates would be collected. At the present time, a man's water could be shut off unless he paid his water rates. Rice was surprised there were so many to rise to object to a man paying his just dues to the government. If backward ones were forced to pay, it would be hard, but nevertheless just. Everyone should pay his just dues to the government.

Furtado wanted to know if fees could really be enforced. He could not conscientiously vote on the bill today. He wanted to look into the legal aspect (with Chairman Douthitt of the Judiciary Committee) and he moved to defer the matter until Thursday next. Carried.

Sheldon's motion that the House do not concur in Senate amendments to House Bill 18 was carried and Sheldon, Douthitt and Furtado were named by the Speaker as House conferees to meet a conference committee of the Senate to consult over the proposed measure which relates to the appointment and removal of district magistrates; the Senate amendments seeking to provide that district magistrates be put out of office who are not licensed practitioners.

COHEN FOR SCHOOLS.

Cohen introduced a resolution calling for an appropriation item of \$106,890 for new school buildings on Oahu, at Kahuku, Kaaawa, Kailua, Waipahu, Kaulakela, Manoa, Moiliili, Waihala, Wahiawa, Waialeale, etc.

Lualualei petitions for \$10,000 for a pipe line for Homesteaders who've bought lands from the government.

Hibio put in a resolution for \$2,500 for a hospital at Lahaina, Maui.

Kanilohe entered a resolution for \$8,000 for a hospital at Kohala, to be taken up with the appropriation bill.

Moanauli introduced a bill to designate the pay of laborers on public works.

Rice thought there was already such a bill before the House.

Moanauli said it differed materially from the other bill. Indeed it cut out the City and County of Honolulu from consideration and provides \$1.50 per day minimum wage for everywhere else in the Territory.

## WEEKLY WEATHER BULLETIN

FOR THE WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 27, 1909.

Honolulu, March 1, 1909.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

Usually strong winds, generally "trades," prevailed throughout the week over the entire section.

The mean temperatures were higher than those of the preceding week—and generally considerably so, excepting in the Honolulu district of Oahu, the Koolau district of Maui, and in portions of the Kohala, Hamakua and Hilo districts of Hawaii, where they were slightly lower.

The relief afforded by the rainfall during the preceding two weeks was but temporary, and the need of rain is again being felt in the districts of Hawaii and Maui which have so long and so severely suffered from drought.

The rainfall was below the average for the week of ten or more years at all stations having such records, excepting in the Hamakua and northern portion of the Hilo districts of Hawaii, where it was above.

The deficiencies, in inches, in the several districts were: Kauai—Koolau 1.42, and Waimea 0.87; Oahu—Koolauloa and Koolau 1.12 to 1.41, Honolulu 0.57, Ewa 1.32, and Waianae 1.42; Maui—Hamakua 0.54, Wailuku 0.06, and Lahaina 0.83; and Hawaii—Kona 1.08, Kau 1.26 to 1.32, Puna 1.24, Kohala 0.56 to 0.68, and central and southern portions of the Hilo district 0.14 to 0.97. The excesses in the northern portion of the Hilo district of Hawaii ranged from 0.05 to 1.02, and in Hamakua district of the same island 0.64.

The greatest amounts of rainfall for the week were reported from the windward districts of Hawaii and the higher levels of the Ewa district of Oahu.

The amounts, in inches, in the several districts were: Hawaii—Kohala 0.51 to 0.67, Hamakua 1.59 to 2.08, Hilo 1.56 to 3.12, Puna 0.93 to 2.98, Kau 0.00 to 0.08, and Kona 0.00; Maui—Koolau 1.34 to 1.88, Hamakua 0.16; Oahu—Koolauloa 0.19, Koolau 0.17 to 1.06, Honolulu 0.59, Ewa 0.20 at the lower altitudes and 1.73 to 2.69 at the higher, and Waianae 0.06; Kauai—Koolau 0.26, Puna 0.00 to 0.23, and Waimea 0.07 to 0.12; and Molokai, 0.33 in the southeastern portion and 1.52 in the interior.

There was more rain than during the preceding week in the Hilo—generally, the southern portion of the Hamakua and interior of the Puna districts of Hawaii; at all stations on Oahu, excepting in the Waianae and the northern portion of the Koolau district; in the Koolau district of Kauai, and in the interior of Molokai. The differences, as a rule, were not material—the greatest excess being 2.30 inches, and the maximum deficiency 1.98 inches.

The following table shows the weekly averages of temperature and rainfall for the principal islands and for the Group:

	Temperature.	Rainfall.
Hawaii .....	69.0 deg.	1.39 inches.
Maui .....	70.6 deg.	0.82 inch.
Oahu .....	71.4 deg.	0.80 inch.
Kauai .....	71.0 deg.	0.14 inch.
Molokai .....	71.6 deg.	0.92 inch.

Entire Group..... 70.2 deg. 1.00 inch.

At the local office of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Honolulu partly cloudy and cloudy weather obtained, with rainfall on six dates amounting to .59 inch, .57 less than the normal for the week, and .58 more than during the preceding week. The maximum temperature was 78 deg., minimum 63 deg., and mean 70.4 deg., .05 deg below the normal, and .08 deg lower than last week's. Easterly winds prevailed on the 24th and 27th, and northeasterly on the remaining dates, and for the week, with the unusually high average hourly velocity of 12.4 miles. The mean daily relative humidity ranged from 66 per cent to 74 per cent, and for the week was 69.4 per cent. The barometer was unusually high throughout the week, and ranged from 30.15 to 30.20 inches. The mean for the week was 30.17, 0.21 inch above normal.

# FRANKLIN Automobiles

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## ROADS

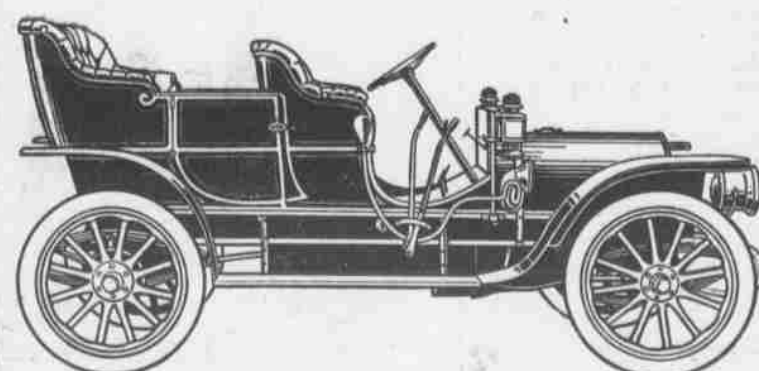
"We had a fine trip except for the roads" is a remark you have heard many a tourist make—showing that automobilists experience discomfort and fatigue, that there is hard riding and difficulty of management, that their automobile is not suited to road conditions.

## THE MISTAKE

Go back to your experience with carriages and road wagons. You were very particular as to their riding quality—the kind of springs they had, their weight and the way they stood up. They had to be light, flexible and strong. They had to stand rough roads and at the same time ride easily.

You have not applied these principles to your automobile. You have accepted it as something totally different—a machine the discomforts of which you were obliged to put up with. A mistake.

You can be as particular about your automobile as you were about your carriage. The Franklin automobile, like your carriage, has a wood chassis frame and full elliptic springs front and back. And like your carriage it rides easily. It is light; it stands up. It is manageable. It meets the conditions of Hawaiian roads, gives the highest comfort and pleasure at all times.



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